LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

SENATOR GEORGE REGINS HIS SPEECH ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Republican Senators to Meet in Secret Cau-ous, and to Drink Cold Ten in Mr. Ed-munda's House—The House Committee to Report the Wilson Betalintian Bill—The Fally Shorts in which Mr. Morton's Vote on the Eight-Hour Law is Recorded Gone WASHINGTON, Aug. 29,-Senator George played a clever trick on his Republican colleagues to-day. He has been waiting since Priday last for a chance to make a speech on

the President's message in reply to the attacks made by Edmunds, Hale, Sherman, and Hoar, The Republicans did not care to have the debate continued on Monday, however, so they turned the proceedings into another channel and sprung a general political debate under cover of the Sundry Civil bill. It continued all day resterday, and started in with vim to-day. when Mr. George put an end to it for the time being. The Mississippi Senator had been sitting for two days anxiously awaiting his chance. His voluminous manuscript was carefully arranged in a portfolio, and his law books references were placed by his side. The Republicans kept the talk down to the subject Republicans kept the talk down to the subject of Democratic favoritism and extravagance in the matter of public buildings, and Mr. ticorge despaired. Finally, however, a happy thought struck him, and, being recognized by the Vice-President, he said a few words about the subject in hand, and then proceeded to make his retailation speech. Now that he has started the discussion, the Republican Senators may decide to have it continued tomogrow.

The thrifty merchant who has a stand in the corridors of the Capitol, near the main doc the House, where he sells cigars, railroad tickets, relics, trinkets, photographs, and almost everything else, is doing a thriving business just now in campaign badges. He has had a dozen different styles during the summer, but his latest has taken hold of the Congressmen with great strength, and a thriving business is the result. This badge is a little bronze affair, in the shape of a chair. On the back are the words. "Presidential Chair," and on the seat: "Who shall occupy it?" The man who wears the badge says nothing until his friend reads the latter inscription. Then he touches a spring, and the back of Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison, as the case may be. These badges are very popular with Congressmen, and the Democratic and Republican members are buring them in large quantities, and having lots of fun with them. Some of the badges have the picture of Gen. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate, but none have yet been seen stamped with the likeness of the handsome candidate, Belva A. Lockwood. the House, where he sells cigars, railroad tick-

The Critic to-night prints the following statement, which, if true, is very important: "The controversy between Messrs, Connor and Bynum over the record of Vice-President Candidate Morton on the Eight-hour law has been to a degree settled. Mr. Bynum has corrected the record to the extent that he has acknowledged that he did not know of any inconsistency between the journal and the Record when he made his speech on Aug. 20. While the journal is recognized as the official organ of the House, there is as much chance for errors to creep into it as in the bound edition of the Record. The only way the question of Mr. Morton's vote can be successfully settled is by an examination of the original tally sheets from which the report of the vote is compiled for the Record and the journal; but it is a significant fact that the original tally sheets containing the votes on the eight-hour resolution cannot be found anywhere. All the tally sheets are kept as a matter of record, and all of them can be found previous and subsequently to the one in question, which is missing." ment, which, if true, is very important: "The

Senator Gorman to-day replied to Senato Allison's speech of yesterday regarding the inereased appropriations under the Democratic Administration. Mr. Gorman expressed his amazement at the statement made by Mr. Alli-son showing a difference of \$95,000,000 of exson showing a difference of \$95,000,000 of expenditures in favor of Mr. Arthur's Administration, as axainst Mr. Cleveland's Administration, a statement made purely for partisan purposes. He had no doubt that Mr. Allison himself regretted bringing so much partisanship into the discussion of the subject. The fact of the \$95,000,000 increase he admitted; but the cause of that increased expenditure was largely the sectional feeling engendered and encouraged by the Hepublican Senators and the Republican press, which made it possible for any sort of pension bill to pass either House, so that the cost of pensions would be greater than the cost of putting down the rebellion. The time had come when there must be some just limitation of pensions. The Republican party had forced immense pension appropriations, and now it attempted to hold the Democratic party up to the country as a party of extravagance. It was not fair. The amount of tions, and now it attempted to hold the Democratic party up to the country as a party of extravagance. It was not fair. The amount of expenditures for pensions during the four years of Mr. Arthurs Administration was \$292,-000,000. and during Mr. Cleveland's \$304,000,000, and increase of nearly \$13,000,000; and had in not been for the Presidential veto and Democratic opposition that amount would have been swelled at least \$25,000,000 a year. The expenditures for the navy during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration were \$77,000,000, as against \$60,000,000 the previous four years. That was an increase of \$17,000,000 in order to build up the navy. Then, as to the postal service, the cost of the last four years had been \$224,000,000, as against \$179,000,000 for the preceding four years, an increase of over had been \$224.000,000, as against \$179,000,000 for the preceding four years, an increase of over \$45,000,000, most of which had been paid back by the postal revenues; and had it not been for the reduction of letter postage from 3 cents to 2 cents, there would have been as surplus from that service instead of a desicit. Then there was the amount of the Alabama claims, nearly \$6,000,000 paid out during the present Administration, and of the Choctaw claim, nearly \$5,000,000, for neither of which was the Administration of Mr. Cleveland responsible. These sums, added together, accounted for about \$84,000,000 of the \$95,000,000 which the Senator from lows talked so much about. In his judgment the greater portion of these increases were made in the interest of the country. Mr. Gorman closed by saying that the speech of Mr. Allison showed a degree of partisanship which he trusted his friend from lows would regret, and would never repeat.

regret, and would never repeat. The House to-day passed a joint resolution to provide temporarily (until Sept. 15) for the expenditures of the Government. Mr. Forney of Alabama, who offered the resolution, explained that all the appropriation bills had passed with the exception of the Army and Sundry Civil bills, and that the resolution only applied to those two objects.

Henry Campbell, the Vesey street merchant, is in town, and is generally mistaken for Congressman Timothy Campbell.

Chairman Perry Belmont of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is still absent. He is quite disturbed over the fact that the retalintion subject is being arranged by the committee before his arrival. He sent an appealing
telegram here to-day asking that a place be
saved for him on the sub-committee, and that
Morrow of California be ndded as the Republican. This action was not taken, but, after a
hard day's work, the sub-committee, composed
of Gov. McCroary of Kentucky, Chipman of
Michigan, and Hitt of Illinois, agreed upon a
bill, and it will be reported to the full committee to-morrow morning and brought into the
House immediately thereafter. The bill agreed
upon is practically the Wilson bill, which was
introduced as soon as the President's message
was read in the House on Thursday. The bill
gives the President the powerto stop the transit
of goods in bond, and also to retailate for the
discrimination against American vessels on
Canadian canals.

Comptroller Trepholm has accepted an intion subject is being arranged by the commit-

Canadian canals.

Comptroller Trenholm has accepted an invitation to address the Reform Club of New York on "The Present Aspect of the Tariff Question" on Friday evening.

The Speaker has appointed a new set of con-ferrees on the part of the House for the second conference on the Army Appropriation bill.

The first shipment of standard silver dollars for storage in the large new Treasury vault was received at the department this morning. It received at the department this morning. It came from Philadelphia by express, and amounted to \$500,000. The coln was packed in 500 canvas bags, each bag containing 1,000 pieces. The bags were opened separately at the department, their contents weighed on scales evenly adjusted for the purpose, and if founde-creet the coln was replaced in the bags and piled up in the vanit. These shipments in lots of \$500,000 will continue daily for about six mentia, until they aggregate \$100,000,000, the capacity of the vanit. The present shipments are from the mint at Philadelphia and will be followed by similar shipments from New York. New Orieans, and San Francisco.

The President to-day nominated William Gaston Ailen of North Carolina to be United States Consul at Kingsten, Jamaion: Vincente M. Raca of New Moxico, Consul at Piedras Negras, and J. G. Cisco of Tennessee, Consul at Nuevo Laredo. The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—L. Austin Spaiding, at Brunswick: J. Russell Parcons, Jr., at Aix in Chappelle: Chas. Pedianc, at Puerto Cabello, and Ernest W. Smith, at Mozamioppe.

Lepresentative Ford's Committee tract Labor returned to Washington this morning after an absence of five weeks, during which time the committee accomplished an almost unexampled amount of work. Speaking of the results of the trip to-day, Mr. Ford said: "We have taken over 2,500 pages of type-written testimony. We have more important testimony to take, but what we have taken has convinced the committee that something positive must be done. The laws relating to contract labor have been violated to an alarming extent because of the lack of machinery to enforce them. The whole of Italy is flooded with steamship arents, who are telling lies about the United States to induce emigration. We could have closed the Inquiry at New York, for we had enough testimony when we got through there to show the necessity for additional legislation. One of the facts brought to light incidentally was that naturalization papers are being issued fraudulently to an alarming extent. It is very easy to get out these papers under our law, any one having access to the seal of a court can get them out and sell them. Another fact developed was that the New England flahermen, about whose rights we have had so much trouble, are really made up of allens to the extent of seventy-five per cent. As to the remedy: Although we shall undoubtedly recommend some legislation, the committee has not agreed upon the form it shall take. One plan, which it appears to me would be effective, would be to require a man to declare his intention of becoming an American citizen six months before leaving his native country. That would enable the nearest American Consular agent to inquire into his character and ascertain whether he is a criminal or pauper. Again, rome members favor the imposition of a tax-about 1100—on each immigrant, but I cannot agree to that plan.

Mr. Ford, in conclusion, said that the Committee would probably resume the taking of testimony in about sixty days, but just where he could not say.

The House to-day passed a bill requiring the Government securities to be printed in the highest style of art on hand-roller presses. In the debate on the bill there was a dispute as to the comparative cost of work done by steam and hand presses. Mr. Eurnes of Missouri said that whether that done by steam power was cheaper or not, the use of the steam machinery was little short of an outrage. The steam presses, he said, were patented, and the patentee got \$1.700 every year for a machine which cost \$1.200, and whether that machine saved a little money to the Government or not, he would not stand such an extortion if the revenues of the Government wereten times what they were.

Senator Beagan to-day introduced a bill to permit the importation of jute bagging free of duty, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. He spoke of the "trust" which had increased the price of jute bagging, and said that the cotton planters were discussing the question as to whether they would not withhold their cotton from market until that oppression passed by. This "trust" struck at one of the great interests of the country—an interest which had no protection, and which had to compete in the markets of the world with cotton from other countries. Congress had the power to protect that great industry against such great wrong by taking the duty off jute, and he trusted that the Committee on Finance would take the matter into consideration and give the relief needed.

C. A. Williams of New London, Conn., a member of the Alaskan Fur Seal Company, testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and the Fisherles to-day. He presented a table showing that during the sixteen years from 1872 to 1887 there were reshipped from London to New York dyed sealskins amounting to 825,000. The skins were sold in London in the spring and the fall of the year at market prices. On these reshipments the Government collected a customs duty of \$3,123,783, or an average of \$195,258 yearly. This, added to the leased tax of \$55,000 per year and the additional tax imposed of \$2,625, on each skin taken, raised the annual sum realized by the Government to \$512,736. In the whole time the company had the privilege of taking seals it had paid over \$3,000,000 to the Government, or a sum exceeding by over \$1,000,000 the price paid by the Government for the whole of Alaska, with the seal islands included. fled before the House Committee on Merchant The Senatorial caucus that has been called

house of Senator Edmunds will be the fifth one of the present series. Number one was held at Senator Evarts's K street house; number two, three, and four were held at the residence of Senator Chandler on I street, and now Massachusetts avenue is to be honored with one of the midsummer night gatherings. It has been customary for many years past for these meetings to be held at the Capitol, and the change to private residences was made in the interest of secrecy. It has been found also that the Senators can give more profound consideration to the weighty questions submitted to them under the stimulus of liquid refreshments. The popular Senatorial drink this summer has been appolinaris lemonade at the Capitol and something else at the caucuses. What it will be at Senator Edmunds's is not known, but it will no doubt be something stronger than lemonade. It is given out that the new tariff bill is to be the subject of the caucus, but this is only one of the incidental questions to be discussed. The action to be taken in regard to the President's message will be canvassed, and an attempt made to lay out an effective campaign of attacks upon the President and the Administration. At the last caucus, which occurred about three weeks ago, the Senators arranged an order of business which was intended to be carried out. The shock of the President's message has upset all their plans, and not one thing has been done as agreed upon by the caucus. The Message has completely snowed under the Tariff bill and everything else. The Republican Senators are determined to make political capital somehow, and if they can't do it with the Tariff bill somehow, and if they can't do it with the Tariff bill they will do it with the message. The party whip has been loudly cracked, and every Senator urged to be on hand at Thurday night's caucus without fail. They will all be there, and important developments as to the plans of the Republicans for the balance of the session are expected. house of Senator Edmunds will be the fifth

HE MUST WED OR LOSE A FORTUNE. His Uncle Leaves Him \$280,000 on Condition that He Marry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 .- James L. Babcock, formerly of Chicago but now of Ann Arbor. will meet with smiling encouragement from mothers with marriageable daughters, for by the death of his uncle he inherits \$280,000 in money and bonds upon condition that he marries within five years.

Luther James, the deceased uncle, resided for many years at Lima, Mich., and became one of the wealthiest men in the countr. He was a bachelor, and, in fact, a woman hater. His brothers and sisters married and had families, and the old bachelor uncle grow to love and admire his nephew and nieces. He finally selected James Luther Baboock as his particular favorite, whom, as he grow to manhood, the old man helped and put in charge of a bank at Ann Arbor.

man helped and put in charge of a bank at Ann Arbor.

The favorite nephew prospered. He fell in love with a beautiful girl and was accepted. The wedding day was fixed but the dream of happiness was doomed to fade into mist. Uncle Luther James opposed the match and James Babcock accepted the flat and broke off the match. He is now 45 years old and still unmarried, but some would say that his uncle's will has recompensed him for the loss of his brids.

will has recompensed him for the loss of his bride.

The banker can now marry if he pleases, and if he declines to fill the condition the property is to be given to the sisters, nephews, and nicees equally. By the will, which was pro-bated in Ann Arbor on Tuesday, the two cis-ters and twenty-one nephews and nicees re-ceive \$5,000 each, the residue going to James L. Babcock on the odd condition named.

BROOKLYN.

Annie and Ida Neiser, aged 9 and 11 years respectively, were convicted in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday of shoplifting and sent to the Industrial School for Children. Their mother, who is accused of receiving the goods was held for the Grand Jury. for Children. Their mother, who is accused of receiving the goods, was held for the Grand Jury.

Dr. Charles E. Griswold has been pronounced insane and sent to the Middleinswi Asylum. He was formerly a compositor. He hinks he possesses immense westlik, and has been making extravagant purchases of diamonds and other articles, giving notes in payment.

The Brooklyn kievated flaiiroad has made its connection with the bridge, and on Saturday morning will begin running trains direct to that point by way of Myrile avenue and Sands street. The entire trip from the East New York terminus to the bridge will be made in twenty minutes. The elevated rational station at the bridge is louit over the bridge tracks, and is more than forty feet from the ground.

James L. Morgan has applied to Justice Hartlett in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Henry Jacksen from using the stables at 17 Willow place for the sale of horses. The stables, which belong to Mr. Morgan, were rented some time ago by Mr. Jackson, with the understanding it is said, that they would be traveled to the sale absolute. In apple of this fact there that the horses belonging to the widers to the feet that the horses belonging to the widers to the free that the horses belonging to the widers to the free that the horses belonging to the widers of holding a publisher of Masonic hooks and papers in the city and absolute over the material belong the same begins from the Supreme Court in Stocklyn to have the Judgment was again. The divorced with his new begins properly again. The divorced with his new begins properly again. The divorced with his new begins properly in the suprement for a week.

The suit begins by Attorney-General Tabor against the Attantic Avenue Hairroad Commany for forfertierwood in

THE PRIDE OF TWO COUNTIES. DUTCHESS AND PUINAM TURN OUT TO

VIEW THEIR PRIZE BARIES.

Little Miss Elliott and Edgar Tucker Win the Honors, but All the Bables Were Pretty, and Their Methers Knew It. All Dutchess and Putnam counties went to the Harlem Valley Fair yesterday to look at babies Dutchess and Putnam countles pride themselves on babies. The country thereabouts never boasted much of agriculture. The land is too billy and stony. But it is admirable for grazing purposes. All kinds of stock are raised there. There are great trotters in Dutchess the pigs grow huge hams, and as for cattle Pawling is the biggest milk station on the whole Harlem Railroad. But horses, hogs, and cattle are, after all, the least valued stock in Dutchess and Putnam. The instinct of the people tends to nobler achievements of breeding, and the babies are the pride of the land, Pedigree is there as much a factor of society

Thue it is that when a baby show was announced as the main feature of the second day of the big fair at Pawling, the country for many miles around was convulsed with interest, and at least 7,000 people assembled upon the grounds yesterday. As everybody knows, John B. Dutcher owns the Harlem Valley Fair ground, as well as all Pawling, the two counties, and the Harlem Railroad. It was announced that Mr. Dutcher was to select the judges, and every one was satisfied, for there is no finer judge of stock, equine or human, than Mr. Dutcher, and a good selection was guaranteed. All young mothers for many miles were on the qui vice, but the knowledge got about that a certain three bables, whose fame had gone abroad, were entered for the race, and frightened many away at the last moment who would not risk defeat. It was hoped to have a contest in negro babies, too. but none would come up for the \$5 prize, though Master of Infantile Inspection and Drill, T. Jefferson Arnold, took a carriage and pair early in the morning and visited the homes of the various colored babies that had been proposed.

The scene at the handsome club house along the lake side before the contest was interestthe lake side before the contest was interesting. The babies were all in some mysterious
inner apartment being plumed for the mementous test, and the rest of the house was
filled with women. At 11 o'clock the interesting procession advanced to the main exhibition hall, each mother holding tight to a
precious bundle which she screened from premature inspection. Benches had been placed
upon a platform along the south side of the
hall for the expectant mothers, and a space
partitioned off for the judges. Above the platform was the motto:

Directly in front was the exhibit of babies'

Directly in front was the exhibit of babies' clothing of soft texture and delicate handiwork. To one side was a stand of flowers irom private hothouses. On the other side soft airs were being played on an organ. The crowd was dense, Outside, horses, on which money was to be lostor won later, were pacing up and down and showing their condition; kavier Orioffski and William Henderson, who were to hack at each other with broadswords, were polishing up their armor: George H. Akins's prize Holsteins were lowing in their stalls; the African dodger was challenging the world to hit him with a base ball: Myrtie Peek, who was to race bareback against a riderless horse, was showing herself in purple tights; fakirs were offering astonishing inducements for tries at canes, knives, and dollar bills; Sergeant John Mason, who shot at Guiteau and missed him, was longing for an audience at a dime a head. But they were all deserted. The crowd was interested in bables. It was what they were there to see, and nothing less would do.

Mrs. Edgar Pugsley led the judges into the enclosure. The other judges were Mrs. O. J. Deuel of South Down and Mrs. N. Brown, and all seemed rather nervous. Master of Iniantile Inspection and Drill T. Jefferson Arnold was on hand and lifted each baby from its mother's arms for the judges to look at. It was an anxious time for the mothers, for the Master of Inspection was too young to have a beard, and consequently couldn't know how to held a baby.

Now, do be careful, exclaimed Mrs. Frank Burr as Mr. Arnold made a grab for her first born. Harry. Arnold stopped and wiped his warm brow with a handkerchief before he tackled the job again. The audience was as breathless as the anxious mother, who arose and arranged Harry's clothing in the awkward grasp before he was borne away. He was a lusty youth of fifteen months, with chubby lace, dark hair, and serious dark eyes. A feminine murmur of applause arose among the sepectators. But the judges consulted and passed on. The next applicant was Mrs. Thomas Reynold

ner's Hollow. Little Nathan B. had gypsy eyes and a bold forehead. He wore a pair of merry dimples, and twisted his face into a frown at Master Arnold's handling. Then Paterson had a showing in nine-months-old Edgar Tucker, son of Frank Tucker, the station agent. This was fine stock, and interest increased. Tucker is an athlete at home, a broad-shouldered, museular man, lacking an inch of 6 feet and weighing 165 pounds. Mrs. Tucker is of healthful and rounded figure and fine presence, with hazel eyes and brown hair. The baby's skin was dark and rich, his chubby form perfect, his hazel eyes clear and thoughtful. Hessmiled at the judges, shook his chubby fist at the spectators, and appeared to enjoy the situation. He was applauded till his proud mother again drew his frilled cap over his dark hair and snuggled him from view.

When Master of Infantile, &c., T. Jefferson Arnold approached preity Mrs. William Elliott, wife of the Pawling freight agent, she waved him back and herself presented her darling to the judges. When she disclosed her baby the audience knew who would get the prize. Etta W. Elliott was only eleven weeks old, and her mother's first born. She weighed eighteen pounds. Her eyes were dark blue, and just the suspicion of dark hair showed all about her head. All the women said "Ah" till there swelled a great chorus, and Baby Etta smiled a smile that settled the contest. The prize was hers. The second prize went to Eigar Tucker.

Of course there was no end of dispute afterward, but not by the nothers, who, with their disappointed babes, went home, while the prize winners were taken to the club house declared that the committee were prejudiced against blondes or Annie would have got thore. Then they said the second prize was proposited against blondes or Annie would have got thore. Then they said the second prize was proposited against blondes or Annie would have got thore. The son simply because of local politics. The opposition was professed to see Alr. Dutcher's land in the decision, because he appo

Time-1:094 2:31/4 2:31/4 2:33, 2:33, 2:33, 2:333 The 2:40 class Kentucky Blanche. Jerome Pride of Greystone Time—2:354, 2:325, 2:32

Labor and Waves. About 150 rug weavers employed at the mill of W. T. Smith in Philadelphia have gone out on strike. A week ago solice was given to the girls employed as winders that their wages would be reduced 20 per cent, and in consequence the winders quilt work. It is at leged the firm, put inexperienced buys in the places of this strikers, and their work was so inferior that the weavers determined to go out, which they due this mortain. the arrivers and their work was so inferior that the weavers accommised to go said, which they did this morning.

A reduction of wares caused a desclock amount the intention process of the Leibith Stars and Manufacturing Works at Leibithon In The Works have said lower for an indestable period.

The Longshoremen's Union of Charleston have given notice that they will demand a reduction of hours of labor from nion to eight hours and at the same wares. The present wages are \$4.50 a day for conton handlers and 50 for foremen. The union is very streng and confident of victory.

ARE THE INDIANS BEING CHEATED? The Sinux Commission Scheme Said to be a Railroad Job.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS the newspapers who refer at all to the subject of the Dawes bill for opening up the Sioux Reservation appear to be dependent upon inerested parties for their account of the opposition of the Indians to it, perhaps a statement of the actual condition of affairs there may be interesting to many of your readers. The Sioux Land bill proposes to allot a separate reservation for each Sioux agency, and to obtain the balance of the land from the Indians by purchase at the rate of fifty cents per acre. Now the White River country, which is part of the land to be surrendered by the Indians, is the garden spot of the reservation, and would fetch at least \$6 or \$7 an acre if put on the market; as the Indians have to pay the expenses of surveying the reservation out of the

market; as the Indians have to pay the expenses of surveying the reservation out of the proceeds of the land sale, and as this will amount to at least twenty-live cents per acre, the poor devils will realize the magnificent sum of twenty-cents per acre for the best farming land on the reservation.

A line drawn on a man from the Missouri River opposite Chamberlain to Rapid City through the reservation north of White River would represent the proposed extension of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad, at the mouth of White River, and for fifty miles up it on the north side, are the Lower Brule Sioux, many of whomown farms that will compare favorably with those of neighboring white settlers, but, unfortunately, they are in the way of the proposed railroad, so the Dawes bill provides for their removal by alloting them a new reservation considerably north of their present location; and, strangely enough, most of the Indians think that the Sloux Land bill has been gotten up for the benefit of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad instead of for their benefit. In addition to the Lower Brules two bands of Indians from Rosebud have settled and are farming on the north side of White River.

Capit Pratt, the Chairman of the Commission to obtain the consent of the Indians, has been severely blamed for his failure to get the approval of the Indians at Standing Rock, the only agency at present visited by it. This is not you, for the entire Sioux nation is determined to reject the bill, and so resolved in a general council long before the Commission was appointed. It is claimed that the Indians are ready to sign, but are held back by the chiefs. This is not so. The rank and file are as strongly opposed to it as the chiefs, and in fact have appointed committees to watch the chiefs, Fearing that the latter may possibly be bribed to exert their influence in favor of the bill.

chiles, learing that the latter may possely be bribed to exert their influence in favor of the bill.

Several years ago a band of Indians under Swift Bear moved from the vicinity of Rosebud Agency to the Niobrara River, took up a fine tract of land, and went to work. Each family has a more or less improved farm, and they have a school house. This being a valuable tract of land, it is cut out of the reservation by the Dawes bill. The Indians could still hold it, but they would be cut off from their own people and be taxed on everything but their land, a condition they are not yet fit for.

When the railroad officials treated with the Indians for a right of war for their road through the reservation, they were not aware that it was necessary to obtain the consent of three-fourths of the adult males of the bribe, so they merely bribed a few chiefs and head men to sign it. Spotted Tail getting \$500, and others less. (This lenking out afterward was the cause of Spotted Tail's murder.) This agreement being null and void, it will be noticed that it is carefully inserted in the Sioux Land bill, so that it will be legalized in case the Indians necept the provisions of the bill. XXX.

TO CONQUER A DOGFISH.

Don't Senp Him or Guff Him-Just Seize Him by the Tall and Hang On.

A few weeks ago the fishing grounds at Prince's Bay and other points were swarming with weakfish and blue snappers. Now dogfish of unusal length and thickness have squatted upon the choice retreats, and anglers ament the loss of leaders and the sad parting of their lines, too often accompanied by the eracking of choice rods.

The doglish is usually considered an ugly customer to tackle with rod and reel, but an expert can handle him with case. His runs are not long, but there is no such thing as stopping him when he makes up his mind to go. He can be recled to the surface of the water very easily where he swings around in a tour of investigation. after which he becomes suddenly seized with the notion that he is in danger, and away he starts, making the reel hum. When he appears to be tired out, he has a disagreeable facility for securing his second wind. Then the battle begins again, and it is precisely a repetition of the first struggle. It does not always do to scap a dogfish, because he is apt to tear the net, and there is an objection to gailing him on account of the too copious hemorrhage which is sure to follow and which is not pleasant in a boat.

Strange as it may seem to anglers who are not well acquainted with dogfish, it is not the less true that the best way to get him into a boat is to grab him by the tail and yank him in. The skin of the fish is rough. There is nothing slippery or slimy about it. It is as easy to hold his tail as it is to hold a rope. A good grip is all that is necessary. The man that brings the fish into a boat in this manner does not let go when the captive is aboard, because there is danger of the follow undertaking to clean out the establishment. On the contrary, he holds on with all his strength, while another man—and often it takes two—grabs him by the back of the neck. Held limity in this way, the dogfish submits to the necessary surgical operation for the removal of the hook; after which he is tossed overboard to plague some other ill-starred angler. Be sure he won't stay long in your region.

The late storm and cool nights are said to be the cause of the temporary absonce of the weakfish. They are expected to return soon, and feasts of shedder crabs, shrimp, and other delicacies will be ready for their when they come.

Kinglish have begun to hite boldy in some places, and several fishermen have aiready had excellent sport with them. They are big and fat, and they fight like tigers.

Huge sharks cruise around the Romer and do all the fishing there. Rome are worried over them, but they still live in hope. danger, and away he starts, making the ree hum. When he appears to be tired out, he has

New Sweden in Thrivlag. BANGOR, Aug. 28.—It is noweighteen years since that interesting colony. New Sweden. was founded in the heart of the Aroostook wilderness, and its progress has certainly been such as to gratify W. W. Thomas and the other active promoters of the enterprise. In July, 1870, tifty families arrived at the spot from Sweden, finding for their accommodation two dozen rudely constructed log houses, each surrounded by five acres of cleared land. The sturdy Swedes went to work with a will, however, and to-day the fruits of their labor and thrift are visible on-every hand. New Sweden now contains 700 inhabitants, seventy good log houses, thirty-two one-and-a-half story frame houses, and forty log huts. Only seven of the original log houses are now occupied. There are 130 farmers in the colony, owning on an average, thirty acres of land each, and many of them have improved farming implements. There are five shingle mills, cutting 65,000 shingles a week, besides a rotary mill for sawing long lumber. There are two Post Offices, three churches, three stores, and six well-built school houses, while a starch factory and several new houses are in course of erection. New and improved farm implements are rapidly taking the place of primitive tools, and the former days have been replaced by about thirty miles of first-class turnishes. In the settlement are 260 horses, 58 oxen, 235 cows, 500 sheep, and numerous swine, while excellent crops of all kinds are raised. thrift are visible on every hand. New Sweden

From the commercial Gazette.

The ordinary Sabbath services at the Plum street temple were varied vesterday morning by the unusual occurrence of the admission into the band of Israel of a convert to the faith. The new comer was an aged lady, whose wrinkled face and slivery tresses clearly showed that not less than sixty winters mad passed over them. Yet at this tate period of her life Elmira Bloom, for that was the lady's name, sought to relieve herself from the bonds of the religious denomination in which she was born and to ally herself with the meet ancient of all craeds, to whose procesus she had long since conformed, but into whose pale she had not yet been formally admitted.

More than thirty years ago, in an interior town, Jacob Bloom weed and won Elmira, and they were married. He was a Hebrew; she was a Caristian.

For tweaty-five years they dwelt together in good will and peace, When Jacob died their home life was conducted as near like that of a Jewish family as possible, though the wife knew only so much of Judaism, its rites and coremonies, as the husband thught her. They moved to Cincinnati, and often Mrs. Bloom sought to be admitted fut Dr. Wiee's temple, but the rabbi, always reluctart to admit converts, advised the lady to prograstinate, and so Mr. Bloom died, still married to a Christian wife.

The death occurred some six years ago, and The ordinary Sabbath services at the Plum

CHEERING FOR THE TICKET.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

congressman McMillen of Tennessee Talks on Taxation and the Tariff-He is Pollowed by McAson and by Leon Abbett, The second ratification meeting of the campaign in New Jersey was held in the Academy of Music in Jersey City last night. There were over 3,000 people crowded into the building. The platform was crowded with prominent Democrats from different parts of the State. F. G. Wolbert called the meeting to order, and Dr. Leonard J. Gordon of Jersey City was elected Chairman. Congressman Mc Millan of Tennessee was the principal speaker. He said: "If any one should ask you which you wanted, a high or low tax, what would you say?

The tax now is high. You have been paying

gant Government in the world and more. It

has not been used in the support of the Goverment, but is lying locked up in the vaults of the United States Treasury. That was the sitfound, Can you, fellow Democrats, realize how much there is of your money locked up in the Treasury? Here is an illustration. If when the blessed Saviour was born in the lowly manger a coffer had been placed beside him, and \$200 placed in it, and \$200 more had been placed in it every day to this day, there would not be as much money in it as there is now locked up in the Treasury. Two hundred dollars a day for 1,888 years, and yet not as much. Why, when I shall have talked with you an hour when I shall have talked with you an hour there will have been \$6,000 taken from the pockets of the people and locked up in the Treasury away from them. While you sleep eight hours \$50,000 will be locked up away from them. Its there are men so unpartione, and such foolish and caroless financiers, as to accuse us of being unpartiotic when we want to make a change and stop this robbert. The President, that great and good man, with a boldness unprecedented, stepped forward and took the buil by the horns in that memorable tariff message. Nover was a more honest, patriotic, just, or bold man born of woman than the President. The Mills bill is in accordance with his message. The Democratic House passed it for the people. The Republican Senate is holding it in committee. If the bill is not meritorious, why does not the Senate say so and put its foot on it? Thoy know it is a measure in the interest of the people, that its object is to keep money in the pockets of the people. Why don't they report against the bill if it is bad? Why do they stand and adiver, too cowardly to say 'we have done wrong,' and too mean to say that the Democrata are right. The Mills bill proposes to put \$77,000,000 in the pockets of the people. How is it to be done. It reduces the tax on imports \$53,000,000 and takes \$22,000,000 from the internal revenue, and does that without touching the tax on whisker,"

"Is there any chance of war?" asked a man in the gallery.

"If there is any chance of war there are there will have been \$5,000 taken from the

is there any chance of war?" asked a man in the gallery.

"If there is any chance of war there are Americans enough with the spirit of Jackson, and led by Cleveland, to go forth and end that war." was the quick response that caused prolonged cheering.

and led by Cleveland, to go forth and end that war," was the quick response that caused prolonged cheering.

Congressman McAdoo was the next speaker. He was cheered again and again as he began to speak. He talked in the same strain as Congressman McAdilen. He said he agreed with the great Western statesman, that he would consider it impracticable to build a powder mil in hell or to secure honest legislation with a surplus in the Treasury.

"There have been 13,000 bills before this Congress," he said, "and fully 95 per cent, of them are to take money from the Treasury. I have had the honor of voting for the people of this district for six years now. When the Morrison bill was before Congress I bitterly opposed it, because it contemplated reductions that would work an injury to the masses of people in my district.

"The Mills bill is as different from the Morrison bill as the day is from the night, and when I voted for it my heart was with it. I am a protectionist, and I believe in the protection of American labor. I am a laborer myself, and I have tolled with my hands. As a protectionist, it seems to me that the men who are crying out against this bill are the worst enemies of protection, while claiming to be the best. If we let it go on as at present for years and the surplus keeps increasing as it is at present, the people will in time rise up in their might and anger and elect a Congress and a President that will sweep the whole system away." Ex-Gov. Leon Abbett and Mayor Clereland also made speeches. During the meeting every mention of the names of the candidates was applauded to the echo.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY.

Its Pennsylvania Friends Want the Great Flood of Immigration Stopped. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 29 .- The State Conention of the Union Labor party was held here to-day. These nominations were made: Auditor-General, Thomas H. Windle of Chester county: Judge of the Supreme Court, W. L. Bird of Pittsburgh, T. P. Rynder of Centre county was reflected State Chairman. Capt. Jacob Creps of Indiana county and C. F. Hooker of McKenn county were chosen elecing the Cincinnati platform of the Union Labor party; domanding free homesteads; favoring a uniform series of school books to be published by the State and furnished free to the school children, and favoring the election of President and Vice-President. United States Senators and Postmasters by direct vote of the people. This plank was also adopted:

We demand that Congress at once pass such additional laws as will immediately put a stop to the dumping upon is of the great surplus flood of ignorant, immorat, criminal, paper, convict, and contract immigration which is created by the monarchical, aristoccatic, and standing army burdened systems of Europe, which to criminate flower and individual monopolists are slow throwing upon us in increasing numbers. This constitutional power having been easerched as to the Chinese, we demand its application to all immigration which reduces the marke containing at the morals, or displaces the native or maturaized citten praise. ing the Cincinnati platform of the Union Labor

We Decide Another Bet. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I bet that

the word potato was in the Mills bill. The word potato is in the bill, but they claim I said potatoes. Do I win or CORNING, Aug. 28. You win, of course, whether you said the one or the other. Even in saying potatoes, you said potato, for the greater includes the less, the

plural the singular. Maybe it will Fly Some Bay.

In the Morse Novelty Works stands a large model embodying the ideas, up to a certain point, of Alexander McCarthy on the subject of aerial naviga-tion. It has a air-bladed propeller wheel, two feet in diameter, placed horizontally about seven feet from the diameter, placed norizontally about seven feet from the floor. Below this on two sides, are skeleton wheels five feet in diameter carrying each five fam, with a surface of about 350 square inches each. As these whoels review the fam feather, so that they come up eigewise and twrn that exercising pressure on the air only when bearing downward and on part of the backward stroke. Flower to twirt the big wheel above and thuse at the sides, with the incidental feathering of the fam is afforded by a system of geared wheels in the centre operated by pumping handles, front and rear. It is all end not be about the surface of the fam is afforded by a system of geared wheels in the centre operated by pumping handles, front and rear. It is all end not be about the surface of wood and the surface of the same and the surface of wood and the surface of the same and the surface of the surface o floor. Below this, on two sides, are skeleton wheels fiv

Social Eccentricities in Muine.

SUTCEDS OF A NAME CASHIER.

He Held Trust Funds, and Had Used

Large Amount in Speculation. HARTFORD, Aug. 29,-At 8:30 this morning oseph Breed, assistant eachier of the Old Hart ford Bank, cut his throat in a hallway, in the rear of the bank building, and twenty minutes later was dead. He was a man of high socia position, and the news of his death created excitement. A few days ago Breed told his lawyer that he had used trust funds for speculation, and saw no way out. He added that he had just overcome a great temptation.

"Was it to go to Canada?" asked the lawyer.
"No," said Breed; "to take my own life."

"Well, that's over. isn't it?"
"Yes," said Breed; "that is all past."

This morning he came to the bank early, and uppeared much as usual. Before banking

This morning he came to the bank early, and anneared much as usual. Before banking hours he went to a hardware store next door, purchased a razor, and passed into the hallway where the deed was committed.

When the news first spread it was intimated that family troubles, and not financial ones, were the cause of his suicide, but the facts about the trust funds were speedly known. Just how much Breed was short will not be known for some days. He had been in the bank for thirty years, and had a good reputation among moneyed people, who placed much money in his hands at various times. It is not thought, however, that more than two will be large losers. The Daniel Goodwin estate loses about \$21,000 and the Tait estate about \$6,000. The management of the latter was, it is understood, given to Breed about three years ago, through disagreements between Mrs. Taft and a relative who had been managing the property. A few days ago Mrs. Taft learned that funds were missing, and wrote a sharp note to Breed, which was received this morning, and is supposed to have renewed his desire for suicide. Among other investments by Breed as trustee was the purchase of a block of Meriden Britannia Company's stock, but this is understood to be intact.

Breed was of a Norwich family, and his uncle John was a man of large wealth. Mrs. Breed moved to Hartford with her children soon after her husband's death. There were five sons—James, now dead who was for many years in the Prait Street Savings Bank: John, who is now living in California: George, book keeper with Blodgett & Clapp, wholesale iron merchants, and another son who was killed during the war. Breed's wile was a Miss Brayton of Chiengo, As assistant cashler his salary was for some time \$2,500 per annum, until three three months ago, when it was increased to \$3,000. He was one of the anciltors of the Travellers' insurance Company, and held a policy of \$5,000 in that company. money enough to support the most extrava-

"At last I have killed one of them." The porter was not burt.

Garnier was brought up for examination this afternoon and was remanded. His actions show that he is a lunatic, and he will be sent to an insane asylum. The weapon with which he tried to shoot the porter was an old ristol, and it was loaded with a bullet of Prussian manufacture. La France says that the German Embassy has requested that copies of papers which Garnier read in court be furnished to it.

Gladstone and Forster. LONDON, Aug. 29 .- Mr. Gladstone has an

article in the Nincteenth Century entitled "Mr. Forster and Ireland." He declares that his aim is to place clearly before the world the episode of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham fall and Mr. Forster's connection therewith. Mr. Forster, he says, imposed the condiwith. Mr. Forster, he says, imposed the condi-tions upon which he believed the suspects might be released, the chisf condition being that they, if released should not attempt in-timidation. Mr. Parnell gave even a greater promise, and yet Mr. Forster, to his (Glad-stone's) utter amazement, declared that Mr. Parnell's engagements were not sufficient. The resignation of Mr. Forster, says Mr. Glad-stone, remains an unsolved riddle. The Gov-ernment, he declares were without option in the matter, the release of Mr. Farnell having been undertaken.

A Fight with the Soudan Robels.

Camo, Aug. 29 .- Five hundred dervishes attacked an Egyptian fort near Wady Halia and captured a portion of it. The Egyptians received reinforcements from Wady Halia and finally succeeded in driving out the dervishes, killing more than one hundred of them. The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded. Halia and captured a portion of it.

He Won't Leave the Throne Till He is Put Ox.

LONDON, Aug. 29.-A despatch from Sofia says LOSDON, Aug. 29.—A desplated from Solin anys that Prince Fordmand, in a recent interview, declared that he would never leave Bulgaria of his own accordile refused to believe that his position would ever be threatened by the Bulgarians themselves, and he fully believed that his mission would fulfilled, and Bulgaria be made tranqual and prosperous.

Honors for the Fisheries Commissioners, LONDON, Aug. 29.-Sir Charles Tupper has been made a baronet, Minister West has received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. and Messrs Thompson Winter, and Berne have been made Knight Commanders of the same order. These honors have been conferred in recognition of the services rendered by the recipients as members of the Pisheries Commission.

More Evictions in Ireland. DUBLIN, Aug. 29 .- The evictions on the Clan-

ricarde estate were resumed to-day. Some resistance ricarde estate were reading to day, come reasonate was offered and several arrests were made.

The recone of the evictions was at Woodford. Five families were evicted the work being done by a force of soldiers and police. An area sick woman who was ousted from her home was carried to a place of shelter by some English visitors. Ten persons were arrested.

Welcoming the Cork Band Home. DUBLIN, Aug. 29.-The Cork band which reused to play the national anthem at the Irish Exhibi

tion in London, reached home last high; and had an ovation. When the vessel in which they came from England passed the British flambip flevenge, stationed at Queenstown, the band on the lafter played "God Save the Queen." The Cork band responded with "God Save the Queen." The Cork band responded with "God Save treland" in the london less than the content of the Cork band responded with "God Save Ireland" in the london less than the content of the Cork band responded with "God Save Ireland" in the london less than the content of the Cork band responded with "God Save Ireland" in the london less than the Cork band responded with "God Save Ireland" in the london less than the Cork band of the Cork

Another Nibilist Plot.

Paris, Aug. 29.-The Gaulois has advices FARIS, AUE, 28.—The Gautous has advices from St. Petersburg which state that another Nihilist plot has been anearthed there. The conspirators who had quarters near the imperial palace, were railed by the police, who captured twelve men and three women. They also secured a number of bombs. Since this raild suveral other arrests are said to have been made.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—It is reported that, in view of the betrothal of Princess Wilhelmus of Holland and Prince William of Nascu, the latter state has arrect to waive his rights as here to the Buchy of Luxemburg.

Bangor, Aug. 27.—The other day a citizen of North V-scalbory died, leaving a sorrowing withow to mourn his lows filer husband died Tuenday, on Wednesday she filed hier notice of intention to inarry in the Town Cleri's office on Thursday followed the remains of her deceased apours to the grave, and on the sacceding Somiar was living happily with husband mumber two, and on the following Wednesday started on her wedding tour with him.

Over in Strewer across the river from Bangor, there recently lived a couple who agreed about as well as the filewant cats. They were divorced the husband number lives and now his first wife is keeping house for him, wife number two beings a lixurious turnof mind. Number one is a good hour kneper, if she was a poor wire, and everything goes on winningly.

Haslang the Price of Bread in England.
London, Aug. 29.—A heavy rain, accompanied by a gate prevailed over England last night, doing addition dismage to crops, as a rassing the papeage of bread.

London, William Friendly to the Java.

London, William Friendly to the Java.

Sectiver Williams of the defunct Mechanics' and Ladverra' savings lank of deresy City announced year of bread.

London, William Friendly to the Java.

London, William Friendly to the Java.

Entranse W Himm Friendly to the Jews

Behles, Aug. 29.—The National Zeilung says
the Emperor has recently repeatedly expressed disappreval of the anti-jewish agitation, and that he emphasizes his disapproval in conversation with his catourage.

HUNTING FOR SULLIVAN

KILBAIN WANTS TO KNOW WHY JOHN DUESN'T CHALLENGE HIM.

He is Spelling for a Pight With the Pride of Besten-Charley Mitchell and He Will Give Exhibitions in America Next Fall. BOSTON, Aug. 29. Jake Kilrain came into own to-day to find John L. Sullivan. At the Herald office he said to a reporter: "I haven't heard from Sullivan since I got home. Before I left England I got an impression from what I rend in the papers that Sullivan was backed by millions of money, and that on my arrival here I would find that he had made deposits with every newspaper of prominence in America; indeed. I expected that Sullivan would have an agent on the steamship wharf to insist on my closing a match at once. I am somewhat amazed at the silence. Why does not Sullivan speak? The only answer that I can see is that he has no backers. In that case I shall have nothing more to say. I always thought well of John, and he always thought well of me; as least I supposed he did until I made a proposition through the Herald to meet him with gloves, just as others had been doing. I did not then contemplate ring fighting.

"But when he and Pat Sheedy reached Baltimore on their tour they both talked to me and about me in the meanest possible manner. published by the Herald, and when I told them I did, the worst abuse was heaped on me, They then wanted to make a match for a ring fight. At first I told them I didn't want such a

who had been managing the property. A low days and Mrs. Tatt learned that tinde were missing, and wrote a sharp note to Breed, missing, and wrote a sharp note to Breed, most on how renewed his desire for suicide. Among other investments by Breed as trusted property in the purchase of a block of Meridon Breed was of a Norwich family, and his uncle Breed was of a Norwich family, and his uncle moved to Hartford with her children an attemption of the block of Meridon Breed was of a Norwich family, and his uncle moved to Hartford with her children an attemption of the block of Meridon Breed was of a Norwich family, and his uncle moved to Hartford with her children an attemption of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the block of Meridon Breed was a strength of the Bouthers of the Bouthers Tacille Railrond Company, was filed in the Probate Court this afternoon. Meridon Breed William Breed William Breed Hardford Breed William Breed Willi

ANOTHER FOUR-MASTED SHIP.

The Pails of Halladale, in Port, Differe from Others of Her Ble Another interesting four-masted sailing ship, the Falls of Halladale, is lying at the stores at the foot of Congress street, Brooklyn, discharging her cargo of jute and seeds brought from Calcutta. The Falls of Halindale is noticeable in several respects, but in none more so than her rig, her jigger must

having fore-and-aft canvas like a schooner, instead of square sails, as nearly all British fourmasted sailing ships have. The fore-and-eft rig on this mast has always been used in Yankee ships. Besides this not only her lower masts and the hull, but her topmasts are made of iron; her top-gallant masts are of Oregon pine. She carries skysalls on her main and mizzen. To one who looks at her from the poop deck she seems to be the longest sailing ship ever in this harbor, and the speciator is

ship ever in this harbor, and the spectator is astonished to learn that stell is only 230 feet over all. Her length seems unusual because she is very narrow in proportion, measuring but 42 feet beam. She is 23 feet 5 inches deep, and carries 3,050 tons of carrie dead weight on a draught of 21 feet 6 inches. If error-istared tonnace is 2,025 tons. Thus who expend to that a good many wooden ships built in Eath, she appears to be one of the largest.

The Falls of Breakenridge is one of tail a dozen four-mosted salling state belonging to a Scotch firm who have been the owners of things of that rig for unward of ten years. According to Capt. George Barlo, her commander, the four-mosted ships are safer, easier to handle, and not se expensive to maintain as ships of equal capacity, with three masts.

By building a ship long and narrow, she requires shorter yards on her masts, and less men to handle the lighter cayers. As the top hamper is lighter there is less strain on the master, and less lightly of turning nartle. That is the way Capt. Bardo explained a the matter, and he has had ten years experience with ships of this rig. The Falls of Halladale carries a crew of thirty all told, including three apprentices, and three called ordinary scannan as distinguished from able scanner.

Caut. Bardo goes home by scanner to become master of a new steam care, ship of 4,600 tons, and Chief Officer William Peters will become Captain of the Falls of Halladale.

Country minister (to deacon)-I was sorry to see you drop off to sleep this morning in church, deacon.

Deacon (apologetically)—Well-er, the heat was so op-

A Difficult Diagnosis.

matter with your little dog. Mrs. DeLuffingwell?

Mrs. De Luffingwell.

Mrs. De Luffingwell.—I think the pour little fellow is baving some trouble with his throat; his bark is very heares. If you would kindly getdown on all fours my draw Dr. Cureslow, I am quite sure he would bark for you. Old Family Physician -What seems to be the

Strength Bequired.

Citizen-Boy, have you got a copy of the Eren-Hoy-No. sir: I'm too small to sell de Post. Citizen-Too small!

Boy-Yes, sir; dey's too heavy fer me to carry.

Stranger (to bartender in "art gallery")-I see you have fine interior decorations here, my friend. Bartender-Best in the city sir. There is a bottle of interior decoration that has been in the cellar for twen-ly years.

Ziorses, Carringes, &c.

A FINE hay horse and new top business wagon for sale at 473 0th av. BUSINESS and delivery wagons, all sizes, all siyles, 100 new and 20 second hand; Sin to \$125; fully warranted. HUDSON WAGON CO., 542 Hudson st. C -- 100 business wagons and carriages of all de corriptions, suit all purposes; all work warranted, best grade. N. Y. WAGON CO., cer. Bank and Hudson. FIVE HORNES, suitable for expressmen, grocery, men, truckmen, 805 to \$150) trial given, ICE CHEAM COMPANY, rear 885 South 5th at, corner Marcy av., Brooklyn, E. D.

PORECLOSURE SALE-1 top wagen. 1 set of harness, I horse, at National Staties, 224 East 84th st.

THUCKEING (BONDED AND #1018.—The enhant!
THUCKEING (BONDED AND #1018.—The enhant!
Ber has facilities for handles is no quantities of
goods: nine trucker.
The description of the state of the state of
month. Address T. M. O. ARRETT, state of Washington st., or office. Cunard wharf feet Clarkson et. N. R.

W. WESTERFIER & SON (established
Frince st., near South 5th av., New York. Painting and
lettering; jobbing estimated upon; all work warranted.